

To-day's
Advertisements.HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 31st August, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1899.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 21st August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [990a]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the RATE of 8 per Cent. of \$1.20 per Share, Declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this Day will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after TUESDAY, the 1st August.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the OFFICE of the Company for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [983a]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on MONDAY, the 7th August.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED,
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.

For the MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
Hongkong Agency,
L. BERINGOAGUE,
Acting Manager.

For the BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED,
HONGKONG,
CHANDREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
S. CHOH,
Agent.

For the IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA,
E. W. RUTHER,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [989a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG,"
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 1st August, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARAKI & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [985a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED,"
Captain Goodwin, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st August.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [921a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HANGCHOW,"
Captain Pearce, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [987a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE British Steamship

"GHAZEE,"
will be despatched for the above port on or about 22nd August.

S.S. "SIRI" will sail about 30th August.
S.S. "ARGYLL" At intervals
S.S. "JOHN SANDERSON" of 2 weeks.
S.S. "AFGHANISTAN"

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [908a]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWOW,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Underwriters before Noon on the 9th August, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th August.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th August, will be subject to risk.

Original Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [904a]

To-day's
Advertisements.CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship
"KASHING,"
Captain Hopkins, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [983a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship

"TELEMACHUS,"
Captain Sawyers, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 1st August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [984a]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU,"
Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 6th August, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [983a]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed. The best materials only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c., the greatest living authority on Water, reports as follows on the water as prepared and used by us in our manufacture:—

"It possesses an extremely high degree of organic purity and is of most excellent quality for drinking."

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1899.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

LONDON, July 28th.

General Nigrier's removal from the Supreme Council of War is the absorbing topic in France, and the gravity of his dismissal at the present crisis is universally recognised.

THE TRANSVAAL.
The Transvaal Executive has decided to allot ten seats to the Uitlanders, five in each Volksraad.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.
The Referendum in Victoria, and also in Tasmania has resulted in overwhelming majorities for Federation.

WEATHER REPORT.
The Observatory report says:—

On the 30th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly in all areas. Pressure is high over the China Sea with slight gradients for S.W. to S.E. winds on the coast. FORECAST:—

Light or moderate S. winds; fine.

On the 31st at 11.40 a.m. Barometric changes are unimportant. Pressure remains high over the China Sea; and gradients slight for S.W. to S.E. winds on the coast. FORECAST:—Light or moderate S. winds; fine.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
We hear that an action has been commenced by Mr. Isabelo Artacho against Mr. Howard W. Day, claiming \$50,000 damages for libel.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 30th July, are—Europeans 175, Chinese 353, total 528.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherby Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Hongkong Telegraph, 10s.

Two Chinese, condemned to death at the last Criminal Sessions in connection with the Un Loong murders, were executed at Victoria Gaol this morning.

THE Council of the Society of Arts have awarded the Society's Silver Medal to Mr. Archibald Little, F.R.G.S., for his paper on "The Yangtze Basin and the British Sphere."

MESSRS. Chas. Wilkinson & Co., for whom Messrs. Watkins & Co. are Hongkong agents have just blended no less than 180 butts of liquor whisky, from ten of the best distilleries in Scotland. When reduced for bottling this will amount to no less than 150,000 bottles, a big stock of liquor!

THE bazaar held at Albert Hall in aid of the Charing Cross Hospital was a great financial success, as it is believed to have realised £15,000, which, with the £15,000 already in hand, will go a long way towards the required £50,000. The South African Stall took £700 in one day and the flower stall took £800. Work on the hospital will be proceeded with in the autumn.

ON the Un Loong murder case being resumed this morning at the Supreme Court Mr. Slade said that, owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Francis, Q.C., he appeared for the first and second defendants.

His Lordship expressed his sympathy for Mr. Francis and said that the ends of justice would be met by Mr. Slade continuing the case.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued and was much the same as that given at the Police Court.

A COOLIE while walking along one of the upper roads last Saturday, was set upon by two Chinamen, one armed with a formidable wooden Chinese pipe, and had \$18 stolen from him. He was fortunate enough to be able to capture one of the assailants, but not the one that had the money, and although he had his ankle hurt in the encounter was able to take his man along until he met a constable, to whom he handed him over. The coolie is now in an inmate of the Hospital and so was not able to appear at the Police Court this morning; the further hearing was therefore adjourned until Thursday next.

THIS morning, at the Magistracy, Mr. Geddes, charged a Chinaman named Wong Tse Shi, that he with fraudulent intent and contrary to the provisions of ordinance 22 of 1890 did aid and abet three persons as stowaways, found on board the steamship Changsha with intent to obtain a passage therein without the consent of the owners or sailing master of the ship.

Mr. Geddes said that the Changsha would arrive in Hongkong on Sunday, and asked his Worship to remand the prisoner until next Monday. Mr. Gompertz said he objected to hear remanded cases on Mondays but would put the case for Saturday and remand again till Tuesday. Mr. Geddes said that that would suit and asked that if bail was applied for the full amount, \$500, might be demanded, as he could show that the charge was of a very serious nature. His worship said that the full amount would be asked.

A HOUSE-COOLIE in the employ of Mr. Marty, manufacturer, residing at No. 31 Praya East, was this morning, at the Magistracy, charged with stealing eight table spoons, eight forks and three tea spoons, all being of silver. The boy was absent from his duties at 4 p.m. on Saturday and at 4.30, Mr. and Mrs. Marty discovered that the articles were missing, having been taken from the wardrobe, kept in the dining room. The boy did not return, so information was given to the police, and the defendant's quarters searched. Nothing incriminating was found, however.

The police sergeant asked the magistrate if he would remand the case until next Thursday, to enable the police to make further enquiries.

It appears that the boy is a notorious bad character and comes from Macao. We wonder how long it will be before our legislators will tackle this subject of houseboys, as at present the European householder is entirely at the mercy of his Chinese house servants and has no means of finding out their past careers.

WATER POLO.
To-morrow afternoon the Royal Artillery (25 E. D.) will play the Royal Welch Fusiliers (B team) A team race will then take place between a V. R. C. and R. W. F. team, six men a side. The following will represent the V. R. C. team:—F. Lammert, J. Miller, F. Jorje, A. E. Alves, I. G. Smith and A. A. Alves.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE HINTERLAND DISTURBANCE.
The following despatch from the Secretary of State respecting the recent disturbances in connection with the taking over of the New Territory is published in the Gazette:—

Downing Street, 23rd June, 1899.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at their offices at noon to-day. The following gentlemen being present:—The Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., (Chairman), Messrs. N. A. Siebs, E. Gortz, and F. A. Gomes, (Directors), Thos. Arnold, (Secretary), E. George, J. R. Michael, R. M. Melita, A. S. Criez, Capt. W. E. Clarke, Wong Ping, Leung, E. J. Judah E. J. Moses, and Thos. Vale.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts, having been issued to shareholders a week ago, will with your permission, be taken as read. Our earnings, I am pleased to say, have been rather above the average, and enable us, after providing for the usual dividend, to carry forward some \$54,000 to meet the exceptional expenditure for new boilers for the *Powan*, and as an instalment of the amount to be written off the book value of our fleet at the end of the year. There is not much for me to remark upon in connection with the running of the steamers.—We have had some disappointment in regard to the West River, and if the conditions under which we are now running on these waters continue, I am afraid that we shall not be able to look for any increase of revenue from that source.

At our meeting a year ago the Chairman remarked that up to that time we had been at a great disadvantage by being confined to one particular route and to certain places of call, whereas, our competitors, the Chinese Companies, were allowed to take any route they liked, and to call where they liked. The restrictions we then complained of were shortly afterwards removed with the result that earnings increased and trade seemed to promise much for the future. Some two months ago, however, we were, in accordance with the interpretation placed by the Customs Authorities on the Rules for Inland Navigation, suddenly put back to the position we occupied at the first opening of the river, the immediate effect of which was a falling off of fifty per cent in our passenger receipts. Representations on the subject have been made to the proper quarter, and we can only hope that they will be successful in opening the river to the trade of Inland Waters in the real sense of the term.

The direct service from Hongkong to Wuchow, ordered a year ago, are now about ready to commence work. In addition to these, the Board has recently, in conjunction with the other Companies interested in the trade, ordered two stern wheel steamers, for the Canton and Wuchow service, of greater capacity than the boats now running on that line. With the removal of the restrictions I have referred to, these boats should do well, a considerable passenger traffic undoubtedly exists, and all we ask is to be allowed to engage in it on equal terms with our native competitors. Another grievance to be remedied, before we can be said to have fair play, is the one of differential duties, whereby the cargo carrying trade has been gradually diverted from steamers to junks. This is a matter which has several times been referred to at previous meetings, and although everything in the way of making representations that could be done has been done, things have gone from bad to worse: the only possible remedy would seem to be the abolition of the dual system and the collection of all duties by the Foreign Customs. Since we last met, our differential duties in shares have further appreciated in value and would show a considerable profit if realised at current market rates. With these remarks, gentlemen, I would propose the adoption of the report and accounts, but before doing so, I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions asked, the Chairman proposed and Mr. Gomes seconded that the report and statement of accounts be passed—Carried. Proposed by Mr. George and seconded by Mr. Moses that the nomination of Messrs. J. Keswick and Goetz to be directors be confirmed.—Carried. Proposed by Mr. Michael and seconded by Mr. George that Messrs. A. O'D. Gourd and F. H. Harrison be re-elected as auditors.—Carried. The Chairman thanked the gentlemen for their attendance and said that the dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow at 10 a.m. This terminated the proceedings.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

This afternoon a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.), the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), the Hon. R. Murray Rumsey (Harbour Master), the Hon. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. R. D. Omsby (Director of Public Works), the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police) the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., the Hon. T. G. F. Whitehead, the Hon. Wei A. Yuk, and Mr. G. F. T. Buckle (Clerk of Councils).

The Clerk of the Councils read the Minutes of the last meeting.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead, presented the following Petition from the Chinese Dealers in Arms to His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council.

In the matter of the Arms Consolidation Ordinance 1895 and

In the matter of a proposed Ordinance to amend the Arms Consolidation Ordinance 1895.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and Vice-Admiral of the same And To The Legislative Council of the said Colony.

The Humble Petition of The Tung Tak firm of No. 191, Queen's Rd. Central.

"Chee Yau" of No. 230, "Fat Hing Street," "Fook Lung" of No. 322, Queen's Rd. Central, "Tak Lung" of No. 10, "West," "Luen Wo" of No. 12, "Phya West," "Cheung Tai" of No. 140, "Phya West," "Tung Shing" of No. 54, Queen's Rd. West, and "Kwong Tak Cheong" of No. 215, all of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

Respectfully sheweth:—

That your Petitioners are Dealers in Arms as defined by Section 3 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1895, carrying on business in the Colony of Hongkong and the respective districts above mentioned.

That your Petitioners have been licensed under the said Ordinance, and are duly bound by the provisions thereof.

That your Petitioners are desirous to carry on their business in accordance with the provisions of the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance, and are desirous to pay the license fee of \$1200 as provided by the said Ordinance.

That your Petitioners are desirous to pay the license fee of \$120

Hongkong, 31st July 1966

BY THE MAIL.

(From Our Exchange.)

Some Famous Gems.

The sale of the famous Marlborough gems collection was concluded on 29th ult. at Christie's. It was bought in 1875 by the late owner for 35,000 guineas, and the amount realised by the present sale is £34,827.

Count von Bulow.

As soon as Kaiser Wilhelm heard from the Foreign Secretary that the Reichstag had voted the purchase of the Spanish South Sea Islands he telegraphed to Herr von Bulow, conferring upon him, in every gracious terms, the title and rank of a Count. The honour has been warmly welcomed.

To the Heart of Asia.

Dr. Sven Hedin left Stockholm on Midsummer Day on his new journey to the heart of Asia. He is going via Russia, through which the Tsar has offered Dr. Hedin free railway travel. When he leaves Russian territory two Cossacks will escort him, according to the Emperor's special command.

Mr. Henniker Heaton.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., opened in Manchester on 29th ult. an international philatelic exhibition. References were made in the course of the proceedings to Mr. Henniker Heaton's labours in postal reform, and in reply to a vote of thanks he said he believed in the course of a year we would be able to telegraph throughout Europe at the rate of a penny a word and to India and China for sixpence a word.

Death of Admiral Hornby.

Admiral Sir W. Hornby was presiding on 28th inst. at a meeting of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company at Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, when he was attacked by apoplexy, and died in a few minutes. The event recalls the equally sad and sudden decease of Mr. Berry White at the meeting of the International Trust Corporation in November, 1896. Sir Windham Hornby, though not so well known as his famous namesake, Sir Geoffrey, had a very long connection with the Navy, which he joined so far back as December, 1825.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

For a young man of five-and-twenty, Mr. Winston Churchill, one of the two Unionist candidates for Oldham, has seen a great deal of life. In 1895 he served with the Spanish forces in Cuba, and was decorated for his services. In 1897 and 1898 he was with the army in the various operations on the North-West Frontier of India, and was mentioned and decorated. He was also at the battle of Omdurman last year with the 21st Lancers, and again received a medal. He has now resigned his commission in the 4th Hussars, and will devote himself to politics. In appearance, voice, manner, and mental attitude he is strongly reminiscent of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill.

Fashionable Wedding.

A fashionable wedding has taken place at the ancient Parish Church of Portchester, near Portsmouth. Miss Catherine Ingles, daughter of Admiral J. Ingles—some time naval adviser to the Japanese Government, of Beach House, Portchester, was married to Lieutenant Wilfred Ellershaw, of Woolwich Academy. The father of the bridegroom, the Rev. John E. Ellershaw, M.A., officiated. The bride was given away by her father, was attired in ivory satin, trimmed with embroidered chiffon, and wore a white veil and orange blossoms, and a handsome pearl and diamond pendant. The present of the bridegroom. She carried a handsome bouquet of lilies and ferns. Captain Goff R.A., acted as best man. The bridesmaids, Miss Elsie James, Miss Joyce Gunner, and Miss Noel Nelson, wore ivory satin frocks, with picture hats to match, and gold ornaments, the presents of the bridegroom. The wedding carriage was drawn by a team of six horses, supplied by the 9th Field Battery of the Royal Artillery, Hilsen, to which the bridegroom formerly belonged. The team was taken to Portchester by drivers of the Battery, in charge of Sergeant McCarthy, but at the wedding the horses were driven by Lieutenants Twydale, Elliott, and Miller, of the Royal Artillery, who rode position fashions. After the ceremony a reception was held in the beautiful grounds of Beach House. The presents to the bride and bridegroom were many and handsome.

In Parliament.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

(June 26th.) Sir J. Colomb asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether any force of marine artillery or infantry had been employed on shore at Wei-hai-wei, and, if so, for what purpose and between what dates. Mr. Goschen.—No marine artillery have, to my knowledge, been employed at Wei-hai-wei. Some marine light infantry have been stationed at Wei-hai-wei, for guard duties on the mainland and some on the island of Lei Kung for the same purpose from an early date in the occupation till now.

In reply to Sir J. Colomb, Mr. Wyndham said.—The senior military officer at Wei-hai-wei is Lieut. Colonel Bower, of the Indian Staff Corps, but at a recent date, Commander Gaunt, is acting as Commissioner. The arrangements, however, are provisional.

Mr. Gibson Boyle asked whether the senior officer was in command.

Mr. Wyndham.—Yes, Sir, he may be said to be senior as regards the administration of the station as a whole.

THE WEI-HAI-WEI GARRISON.

(June 29th.) Sir J. Colomb asked the Under-Secretary for War to explain the apparent discrepancies between his statement and the figures of the Army Estimates as to the constitution of the Garrison at Wei-hai-wei; whether there was to be an additional company of Chinese Artillery, and six companies of Chinese Infantry, (as stated by him) or five companies of Chinese Infantry and no local Garrison Artillery, as stated in the Estimates; and if the proposed constitution of the Garrison at Wei-hai-wei had been changed, and augmented since the Army Estimates were ordered to be printed on 26th ult. what was now proposed to be the numerical strength of the Garrison, and what would be the strength of the Garrison, and whether the proposed augmentation would be for the purpose of providing for the defence of the Garrison, or for the purpose of providing for the defence of the Garrison, or for the purpose of providing for the defence of the Garrison.

Mr. Wyndham.—The figures in my statement last week correctly give the approved Garrison of Wei-hai-wei for the purpose of which we expected to raise during the current year. There is no present intention of augmenting the Garrison, and the proposed augmentation would be for the purpose of providing for the defence of the Garrison, or for the purpose of providing for the defence of the Garrison, or for the purpose of providing for the defence of the Garrison.

of Infantry for Wei-hai-wei without creating a corresponding deficiency elsewhere, having regard to the fact that this year's Army Estimates showed that no increase had been made to the Infantry, and that only seventeen (all ranks) had been added to the Garrison Artillery since last year.

Mr. Wyndham.—The two companies of British Infantry required for Wei-hai-wei would be provided by the battalion at Hongkong, their place being taken by native troops. As some time must elapse before the defence of Wei-hai-wei can be completed, there is no immediate necessity for deciding the source from which the Garrison could be drawn; but the alterations about to be made in the armaments for the foreign stations will, it is hoped, release a certain number of Garrison Artillerymen.

The Russian Railway to Peking.
(June 26th.) Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by what route the Russians proposed to make the railway to Peking, for which they recently presented a demand to the Chinese Government.

Mr. Brodick.—We are not aware that any route is specified in the Russian demand for a railway to the northwest, in respect of which we have no definite information.

Telegraph Rates.

Sir Edward Sassoon is desirous, if he can find an opportunity, of calling attention to the very high tariff for foreign messages maintained by the Telegraph Companies, "with special reference to the extravagant charges on India messages," and moving the appointment of a Select Committee "to inquire into the whole circumstances of the virtual monopoly enjoyed by Telegraph Companies."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Chamberlain on 29th ult. received a deputation from the various cable companies dealing with Australasia, and the East, who protested against the reported intention of the Government to enter, along with Canada and the Australian colonies, into direct and active competition with the cable companies. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in reply, said the statement of the deputation regarding the proposed cable company was premature, and that the Government had no intention of entering into direct competition with the cable companies. He expressed surprise that the companies only now came forward with objections to the Government proposals on the ground of principle, and said that both Canada and Australia objected to the Cape Route. Mr. Chamberlain also spoke, referring to the high rates which the companies had long maintained, and expressing a strong opinion that their fears of unfair competition with their business were chimerical. It was evident that for a long time past they had been making a profit, and did not use the word in an offensive sense, and in addition to the very large dividend of 7 per cent. which they were paying they had put aside an enormous reserve, and also a very large fund, which otherwise could have been utilised for the reduction of the rates for the establishment of new and alternative cables. He did not think they would find the Government project would in any way diminish the number of messages already passing over their cables.

A Grand Review.

On 26th inst. Her Majesty held a review of the troops at Aldershot Camp, on Laffan's Plain. There were nearly 10,000 men engaged in the manoeuvres, which were carried through without the smallest hitch. The weather was brilliantly fine, and there was an immense gathering of spectators. By the Queen's desire the preliminary inspection was dispensed with, and the march past began immediately. The Queen was accompanied by the Princess Christian, the Duchess of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, and other members of the Royal family. The review lasted for two hours. In the eyes of the masters of many legions, whose representatives watched the scene from the Royal enclosure, the parade may seem almost insignificant. They could not fail, however, to be impressed with the admirable quality of the material which our small Army is composed, with the smart and serviceable appearance of the troops, and with the perfection of discipline and training that appeals to the intelligent student of the art of war. First came the Royal Horse Artillery, in splendid alignment, then came the Cavalry in squadrons, made up of the Household Cavalry Regiment, the Carabiers, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 1st Royal Dragoon, the New South Wales Lancers, the 10th and 11th Hussars, and 14th Lancers. The Field Artillery was made up of six batteries. The Royal Engineers were followed by eighteen battalions of Infantry, who passed in columns of double companies, after which they returned in brigade files of quarter columns. Each battalion as it passed the Royal enclosure was honoured by a Royal salute of approval. One of the finest spectacles was, of course, the trotting and galloping past of the Royal Horse and Cavalry brigades, and as these brilliant troops thundered across the plain the cheering was tumultuous. The whole display terminated with an advance of the troops in review order.

The Peace Conference.

The Armaments Commission of the Peace Conference discussed the Russian proposal to reduce a standard of armaments on 29th ult. Mr. de Staal argued that if a standard were brought about in a few years' reduction of armaments would follow. The Russians demand an international *entente* for five years, in which existing effective on a peace footing are not to be increased in other countries, excluding colonies such as India, Siberia, and Central Asia and military budgets are not to be increased. It is to be kept on its present strength. Up to the date of the conference the "Disarmament Conference" had discussed everything except Disarmament. It met with strong German opposition. Colonel Schwarzhof made a long speech, and declared distinctly that Germany could not enter into any engagement not to increase her naval and military effectiveness. He spoke for half an hour with overpowering frankness. The effect was immediate. It was this conference when Colonel von Schwarzhof pointedly declared, "Germany is not ruined," on the contrary, her wealth, contentment, and standard of life (he used these English words) are daily increasing. Altogether his speech was the greatest statement of the Conference hitherto, nobody expecting Germany to reject the Russian proposals in so brusque and unconditional a manner. At the closing of the first commission the Russian proposal died as a dead letter, and during the day they will, it is anticipated, get a final funeral. In the meantime the formation of two Committees for the examination of the new Russian proposals was carried out as an act of courtesy to Russia. The Sub-Committee have completed their report. The Russian proposals are found to be unacceptable. The second sub-committee is to be tomorrow's preliminary report on the military ones, which are found to be unacceptable. Verbal communications have been made to the other sub-committee, which is to report on the naval proposals. The Sub-Committee have completed their report. The Russian proposals are found to be unacceptable. The second sub-committee is to be tomorrow's preliminary report on the military ones, which are found to be unacceptable. Verbal communications have been made to the other sub-committee, which is to report on the naval proposals.

The question of the succession to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has been discussed by the Diet at Gotha. It has been decided that, in the event of the Duke of Albany dying without heirs, the succession shall go to the descendants of the Duke of Connaught, or failing that, to the descendants of the Prince of Wales.

The defections from the ranks of the Khalifa continue, the latest deserters being twenty-five Emirs, two thousand women and children, and a thousand Dervishes. The Anglo-Egyptian authorities have allowed them to settle at Gedat and Semmar.

The general lock-out in Denmark, which began more than two months ago, over a temporary dispute about jointers' wages in Jutland, has developed into a desperate attack on trade unionism. There are 40,000 men locked out, and the entire trade union body, and the Danish employers are determined to support the lock-out to the bitter end. The Danish employers are determined to support the lock-out to the bitter end.

in the Brussels Conference, committees on the laws of war. The report concludes by suggesting that after the commission has fixed upon the definitive text of a declaration of intent, it should examine the question as to the best form in which the obligatory character of its stipulations could be affirmed.

Sports.

CRICKET.

A match played at New Beckenham on 29th ult. was left drawn as follows:—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—A. G. Elborough, C. Christopher, J. K. F. Gordon, C. Christopher, S. Sidgreaves, 66; D. R. McEuen, 41; Hayward, 6; Gardner, 4; S. Wheeler, 10; W. O. J. Barnes, 8; Sidgreaves, 6; Gardner, 4; W. H. Dalgleish, not out, 20; T. Longman, 1; J. H. Dodds, 3; G. M. Johnston, 1; Elliott, not out, 19; R. Abel, 8; Elborough, 3; C. Weeks, 6; W. Hayward, 4; Wright, R. J. Few, F. Hayward, did not bat; extras, 8; total for 5 wickets, 103.

A. E. G. Collins, a young schoolboy of Clifton College, who has been taking part in a house match, continued on various afternoons, got to the end of the innings by the dismissal of the last member of the side. He carried his bat through the innings of 63, for 68. He was out in the seventh, and left a 53 for five, and a 33 for three, and 145 for two. The previous best score was Mr. A. E. Stoddart's 48, for the Hampstead Club against the Stoics in August, 1886.

GOLF.

In the golf world, the Parliamentary Tournament has resulted in a win for Mr. A. J. Robertson, Press Gallery (handicap 3), who beat Mr. J. L. Wanklyn, M. P. (6). They tied at the 35th hole, but a final hole went to Mr. Robertson.

Napoleon the Third's last dwelling-place, and the scene of his death—Camden House, Chislehurst, and its beautiful grounds—is to be sold to serve as a golf course, and will certainly prove one of the most attractive in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The grounds are about 70 acres, and have been secured for £25,000. The mansion will be used as a club-house, and a luncheon to inaugurate the new club, amongst those present were the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.

THE AMERICA CUP.

On the 29th ult. the race between the *Columbia* and *Defender*, over a distance of thirty-eight miles, was a beat to windward for thirty miles. The breeze was so strong that neither yacht carried a working topsail. In the windward work *Columbia* averaged fifteen seconds a mile faster than *Defender*. The water was very rough. *Columbia* rode easily, and did not buffet the waves as much as *Defender*.

LAUNCH OF THE SHAMROCK.

Sir T. J. Lipton's yacht, the *Shamrock*, which has challenged for the America Cup, was launched on 26th ult. from Samuda's Yard, Millwall. The launch was strictly a private one and only a few personal friends of Sir T. J. Lipton were invited. The Prince of Wales had paid a private visit to see the craft on 24th. The launch took place from a specially constructed shed, into which the numbered sections of the *Shamrock* were smuggled a few weeks ago, after their journey down the river on barges from Messrs. Thornycroft's works at Chiswick. There the clock of secrecy was for a short while plucked asunder and the virgin beauty of the *Shamrock* displayed. But so unseasonably marked the unveiling; it was not until the last minute that any could catch a glimpse of the wonderful boat. Lady Russell of Killowen named the yacht, saying, "I christen you *Shamrock*. God bless you. Good luck to you. May you bring back the Cup." After the launch a tug struck the *Shamrock*, and made a dent in her port bow near the mill.

TENNIS.

In the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships, A. W. Gore gained a somewhat easy victory over H. Smith in the final round, but was defeated by the holder, R. F. Doherty. Miss Cooper had to strike her colours to Mrs. Hillyard for the Ladies' Singles Championship, and the Gentlemen's Doubles R.F. and G.H. Doherty played as usual a splendid combined game, and easily retained their titles.

General Foreign News.

RUSSIA.

The Tsaritsa has given birth to a daughter, who has been named Maria. This is the third daughter born. As yet no son has been born, the third daughter is regarded as an event of great political importance. Absurd as it may sound, there is a strong party there, which waited only for this event to resume their mischievous intrigues against the Tsaritsa, in whom they hate the influence of the Empress Dowager, whose relations with her daughter-in-law are, as is known, anything but cordial, is expected to increase. Unfavourable reports have now been received concerning the crops in the province of Ekaterinburg and other parts of the Empire. The special commission recently appointed by order of the Tsar to consider means of abolishing the Siberian exile system has held its first meeting in St. Petersburg. The commission has issued an invitation to foreigners, as well as Russians, to offer suggestions on various points connected with the question.

POISONING IN HUNGARY.
Eighteen women have been tried in Hungary on charges of having poisoned their husbands and children by means of arsenic. Nine of the accused were acquitted, the evidence not being entirely conclusive, but the remainder were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.
The question of the succession to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has been discussed by the Diet at Gotha. It has been decided that, in the event of the Duke of Albany dying without heirs, the succession shall go to the descendants of the Duke of Connaught, or failing that, to the descendants of the Prince of Wales.

The defections from the ranks of the Khalifa continue, the latest deserters being twenty-five Emirs, two thousand women and children, and a thousand Dervishes. The Anglo-Egyptian authorities have allowed them to settle at Gedat and Semmar.

A Royal Decree is published, together with a report to the King on the so-called political measures, viz.: (1) public meetings; (2) associations; (3) strikes and public demonstrations; (4) the press; (5) the army; (6) the navy; (7) the police; (8) the judiciary; (9) the education; (10) the religion; (11) the public morals; (12) the public order; (13) the public safety; (14) the public health; (15) the public economy; (16) the public administration; (17) the public justice; (18) the public education; (19) the public religion; (20) the public morals; (21) the public order; (22) the public safety; (23) the public health; (24) the public economy; (25) the public administration; (26) the public justice; (27) the public education; (28) the public religion; (29) the public morals; (30) the public order; (31) the public safety; (32) the public health; (33) the public economy; (34) the public administration; (35) the public justice; (36) the public education; (37) the public religion; (38) the public morals; (39) the public order; (40) the public safety; (41) the public health; (42) the public economy; (43) the public administration; (44) the public justice; (45) the public education; (46) the public religion; (47) the public morals; (48) the public order; (49) the public safety; (50) the public health; (51) the public economy; (52) the public administration; (53) the public justice; (54) the public education; (55) the public religion; (56) the public morals; (57) the public order; (58) the public safety; (59) the public health; (60) the public economy; (61) the public administration; (62) the public justice; (63) the public education; (64) the public religion; (65) the public morals; (66) the public order; (67) the public safety; (68) the public health; (69) the public economy; (70) the public administration; (71) the public justice; (72) the public education; (73) the public religion; (74) the public morals; (75) the public order; (76) the public safety; (77) the public health; (78) the public economy; (79) the public administration; (80) the public justice; (81) the public education; (82) the public religion; (83) the public morals; (84) the public order; (85) the public safety; (86) the public health; (87) the public economy; (88) the public administration; (89) the public justice; (90) the public education; (91) the public religion; (92) the public morals; (93) the public order; (94) the public safety; (95) the public health; (96) the public economy; (97) the public administration; (98) the public justice; (99) the public education; (100) the public religion; (101) the public morals; (102) the public order; (103) the public safety; (104) the public health; (105) the public economy; (106) the public administration; (107) the public justice; (108) the public education; (109) the public religion; (110) the public morals; (111) the public order; (112) the public safety; (113) the public health; (114) the public economy; (115) the public administration; (116) the public justice; (117) the public education; (118) the public religion; (119) the public morals; (120) the public order; (121) the public safety; (122) the public health; (123) the public economy; (124) the public administration; (125) the public justice; (126) the public education; (127) the public religion; (128) the public morals; (129) the public order; (130) the public safety; (131) the public health; (132) the public economy; (133) the public administration; (134) the public justice; (135) the public education; (136) the public religion; (137) the public morals; (138) the public order; (139) the public safety; (140) the public health; (141) the public economy; (142) the public administration; (143) the public justice; (144) the public education; (145) the public religion; (146) the public morals; (147) the public order; (148) the public safety; (149) the public health; (150) the public economy; (151) the public administration; (152) the public justice; (153) the public education; (154) the public religion; (155) the public morals; (156) the public order; (157) the public safety; (158) the public health; (159) the public economy; (160) the public administration; (161) the public justice; (162) the public education; (163) the public religion; (164) the public morals; (165) the public order; (166) the public safety; (167) the public health; (168) the public economy; (169) the public administration; (170) the public justice; (171) the public education; (172) the public religion; (173) the public morals; (174) the public order; (175) the public safety; (176) the public health; (177) the public economy; (178) the public administration; (179) the public justice; (180) the public education; (181) the public religion; (182) the public morals; (183) the public order; (184) the public safety; (185) the public health; (186) the public economy; (187) the public administration; (188) the public justice; (189) the public education; (190) the public religion; (191) the public morals; (192) the public order; (193) the public safety; (194) the public health; (195) the public economy; (196) the public administration; (197) the public justice; (198) the public education; (199) the public religion; (200) the public morals; (201) the public order; (202) the public safety; (203) the public health; (204) the public economy; (205) the public administration; (206) the public justice; (207) the public education; (208) the public religion; (209) the public morals; (210) the public order; (211) the public safety; (212) the public health; (213) the public economy; (214) the public administration; (215) the public justice; (216) the public education; (217) the public religion; (218) the public morals; (219) the public order; (220) the public safety; (221) the public health; (222) the public economy; (223) the public administration; (224) the public justice; (225) the public education; (226) the public religion; (227) the public morals; (228) the public order; (229) the public safety; (230) the public health; (231) the public economy; (232) the public administration; (233) the public justice; (234) the public education; (235) the public religion; (236) the public morals; (237) the public order; (238) the public safety; (239) the public health; (240) the public economy; (241) the public administration; (242) the public justice; (243) the public education; (244) the public religion; (245) the public morals; (246) the public order; (247) the public safety; (248) the public health; (249) the public economy; (250) the public administration; (251) the public justice; (252) the public education; (253) the public religion; (254) the public morals; (255) the public order; (256) the public safety; (257) the public health; (258) the public economy; (259) the public administration; (260) the public justice; (261) the public education; (262) the public religion; (263) the public morals; (264) the public order; (265) the public safety; (266) the public health; (267) the public economy; (268) the public administration; (269) the public justice; (270) the public education; (271) the public religion; (272) the public morals; (273) the public order; (274) the public safety; (275) the public health; (276) the public economy; (277) the public administration; (278) the public justice; (279) the public education; (280) the public religion; (281) the public morals; (282) the public order; (283) the public safety; (284) the public health; (285) the public economy; (286) the public administration; (287) the public justice; (288) the public education; (289) the public religion; (290) the public morals; (291) the public order; (292) the public safety; (293) the public health; (294) the public economy; (295) the public administration; (296) the public justice; (297) the public education; (298) the public religion; (299) the public morals; (300) the public order; (301) the public safety; (302) the public health; (303) the public economy; (304) the public administration; (305) the public justice; (306) the public education; (307) the public religion; (308) the public morals; (309) the public order; (310) the public safety; (311) the public health; (312) the public economy; (313) the public administration; (314) the public justice; (315) the public education; (316) the public religion; (317) the public morals; (318) the public order; (319) the public safety; (320) the public health; (321) the public economy; (322) the public administration; (323) the public justice; (324) the public education; (325) the public religion; (326) the public morals; (327) the public order; (328) the public safety; (329) the public health; (330) the public economy; (331) the public administration; (332) the public justice; (333) the public education; (334) the public religion; (335) the public morals; (336) the public order; (337) the public safety; (338) the public health; (339) the public economy; (340) the public administration; (341) the public justice; (342) the public education; (343) the public religion; (344) the public morals; (345) the public order; (346) the public safety; (347) the public health; (348) the public economy; (349) the public administration; (350) the public justice; (351) the public education; (352) the public religion; (353) the public morals; (354) the public order; (355) the public safety; (356) the public health; (357) the public economy; (358) the public administration; (359) the public justice; (360) the public education; (361) the public religion; (362) the public morals; (363) the public order; (364) the public safety; (365) the public health; (366) the public economy; (367) the public administration; (368) the public justice; (369) the public education; (370) the public religion; (371) the public morals; (372) the public order; (373) the public safety; (374) the public health; (375) the public economy; (376) the public administration; (377) the public justice; (378) the public education; (379) the public religion; (380) the public morals; (381) the public order; (382) the public safety; (383) the public health; (384) the public economy; (385) the public administration; (386) the public justice; (387) the public education; (388) the public religion; (389) the public morals; (390) the public order; (391) the public safety; (392) the public health; (393) the public economy; (394) the public administration; (395) the public justice; (396) the public education; (397) the public religion; (398) the public morals; (399) the public order; (400) the public safety; (401) the public health; (402) the public economy; (403) the public administration; (404) the public justice; (405) the public education; (406) the public religion; (407) the public morals; (408) the public order; (409) the public safety; (410) the public health; (411) the public economy; (412) the public administration; (413) the public justice; (414) the public education; (415) the public religion; (416) the public morals; (417) the public order; (418) the public safety; (419) the public health; (420) the public economy; (421) the public administration; (422) the public justice; (423) the public education; (424) the public religion; (425) the public morals; (426) the public order; (427) the public safety; (428) the public health; (429) the public economy; (430) the public administration; (431) the public justice; (432) the public education; (433) the public religion; (434) the public morals; (435) the public order; (436) the public safety; (437) the public health; (438) the public economy; (439) the public administration; (440) the public justice; (441) the public education; (442) the public religion; (443) the public morals; (444) the public order; (445) the public safety; (446) the public health; (447) the public economy; (448) the public administration; (449) the public justice; (450) the public education; (451) the public religion; (452) the public morals; (453) the public order; (454) the public safety; (455) the public health; (456) the public economy; (457) the public administration; (458) the public justice; (459) the public education; (460) the public religion; (461) the public morals; (462) the public order; (463) the public safety; (464) the public health; (465) the public economy; (466) the public administration; (467) the public justice; (468) the public education; (469) the public religion; (470) the public morals; (471) the public order; (472) the public safety; (473) the public health; (474) the public economy; (475) the public administration; (476) the public justice; (477) the public education; (478) the public religion; (479) the public morals; (480) the public order; (481) the public safety; (482) the public health; (483) the public economy; (484) the public administration; (485) the public justice; (486) the public education; (487) the public religion; (488) the public morals; (489) the public order; (490) the public safety; (491) the public health; (492) the public economy; (493) the public administration; (494) the public justice; (495) the public education; (496) the public religion; (497) the public morals; (498) the public order; (499) the public safety; (500) the public health; (501) the public economy; (502) the public administration; (503) the public justice; (504) the public education; (505) the public religion; (506) the public morals; (507) the public order; (508) the public safety; (509) the public health; (510) the public economy; (511) the public administration; (512) the public justice; (513) the public education; (514) the public religion; (515) the public morals; (516) the public order; (517) the public safety; (518) the public health; (519) the public economy; (520) the public administration; (521) the public justice; (522) the public education; (523) the public religion; (524) the public morals; (525) the public order; (526) the public safety; (527) the public health; (528) the public economy; (529) the public administration; (530) the public justice; (531) the public education; (532) the public religion; (533) the public morals; (534) the public order; (535) the public safety; (536) the public health; (537) the public economy; (538) the public administration; (539) the public justice; (540) the public education; (541) the public religion; (542) the public morals; (543) the public order; (544) the public safety; (545) the public health; (546) the public economy; (547) the public administration; (548) the public justice; (549) the public education; (550) the public religion; (551) the public morals; (552) the public order; (553) the public safety; (554) the public health; (555) the public economy; (556) the public administration; (557) the public justice; (558) the public education; (559) the public religion; (560) the public morals; (561) the public order; (562) the public safety; (563) the public health; (564) the public economy; (565) the public administration; (566) the public justice; (567) the public education; (568) the public religion; (569) the public morals; (570) the public order; (571) the public safety; (572) the public health; (573) the public economy; (574) the public administration; (575) the public justice; (576) the public education; (577) the public religion; (578) the public morals; (579) the public order; (580) the public safety; (581) the public health; (582) the public economy; (583) the public administration; (584) the public justice; (585) the public education; (586) the public religion; (587) the public morals; (588) the public order; (589) the public safety; (590) the public health; (591) the public economy; (592) the public administration; (593) the public justice; (594) the public education; (595) the public religion; (596) the public morals; (597) the public order; (598) the public safety; (599) the public health; (600) the public economy; (601) the public administration; (602) the public justice; (603) the public education; (604) the public religion; (605) the public morals; (606) the public order; (607) the public safety; (608) the public health; (609) the public economy; (610) the public administration; (611) the public justice; (612) the public education; (613) the public religion; (614) the public morals; (615) the public order; (616) the public safety; (617) the public health; (618) the public economy; (619) the public administration; (620) the public justice; (621) the public education; (622) the public religion; (623) the public morals; (624) the public order; (625) the public safety; (626) the public health; (627) the public economy; (628) the public administration; (629) the public justice; (630) the public education; (631) the public religion; (632) the public morals; (633) the public order; (634) the public

JAPANESE MEN OF WAR